UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of )
Sequoyah Fuels Corporation and General Atomics
(Gore, Oklahoma, Site Decontamination and Decommissioning Funding)

Docket No. 40-8027-EA
Source Material License No.
SUB-1010
ASLBP No. 94-684-01-EA
April 15, 1994

CHEROKEE NATION'S COMBINED RESPONSE TO SEQUOYAH FUELS CORPORATION'S ANSWER IN OPPOSITION AND
N.R.C. STAFF'S RESPONSE TO CHEROKEE NATION'S APPLICATION FOR ORDER ALLOWING INTERVENTION

COMES NOW the Cherokee Nation and submits this response to Sequoyah Fuels Corporation's Answer in opposition and N.R.C. staff's response to Cherokee Nation's Application for Order Allowing Intervention.

Sequoyah Fuels calls into question the ownership of the bed of the Arkansas River by the cherokee Nation. The N.R.C. Staff is concerned that the Cherokee Nation's petition (1) has not adequately demonstrated an injury in fact; and (2) failed to allege adequate facts demonstrating that the result of these proceedings will adversely impact its interest.

In 1970 the United States Supreme court ruled that the Cherokee, choctaw and Chickasaw Nations uniquely hold title to the bed and banks of a navigable waterway, the Arkansas River as the
same passes through the historical domains of those tribes. choctaw Nation V. Oklahoma, 397 U.S. 620 (1970) and Cherokee Nation V. State of Oklahoma, 461 F.2d 674 (1972). The bed and banks of the Arkansas River have been held in trust by the United states since 1906 pursuant to 34 Stat., 136. There is no doubt whatsoever that these tribes are the beneficial owners of ninety-six (96) miles of Arkansas riverbed including that portion adjacent to sequoyah Fuels plant site. The Cherokee Nation is the exclusive owner of the north bank of the river within $1 / 2$ mile south of this plant at the point of its confluence with the Illinois River. Choctaw Nation $V$. Cherokee Nation, 393 F.Supp. 224, 246 (E.D. Okla. 1975).

The concern of the tribe that there is contamination of the bed and banks of the Arkansas is not speculative. Attached hereto is a letter from Curtis Canard, Cherokee Nation office of Environmental Services dated September 24, 1992, explaining, inter alia, the results of EPA ground water monitoring tests on riverbed property at the confluence of the Arkansas and Illinois Rivers. These tests show significant levels of heavy metals, including barium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, vanadium, aluminum, nickel, beryllium, and zinc. Some contaminate levels are in excess of Superfund criteria for contamination and others exceed National Primary Drinking Water Standards. The test wells are located outside of the Sequoyah Fuels Corporation corporate boundary but within the near by riverbed. (See map attached) At least four of the wells run along the Arkansas riverbed. Recently completed cadastral surveys conducted by the Bureau of Land Management establish that the cherokee Nation owns much of the riverbed in
this immediate area. Unfortunately mapping of those surveys is not yet complete. Nevertheless, the natural flow of ground water in this area is to the west toward tribal property. ${ }^{1}$

The cherokee Nation by virtue of its property interests in the area, should be permitted to intervene in these proceedings regardless of its representational standing. Georgia Power \& Light, LBP-91-33, 34 NRC 138 (1941). Since the Cherokee Nation has property interests in the area which have likely been adversely effected by the operation of the Sequoyah Fuels Plant, the tribe has standing to intervene on its own as a tribe. Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, LBP-87-7, 25 NRC 116, 118 (1987).

The Cherokee Nation's ownership of this portion of the Arkansas riverbed is established. If Sequoyah Fuels corporation does not do an adequate clean-up of the site and nearby tribal property it will remain contaminated. Groundwater run-off will continue to contaminate tribal property in the future. The health and care of tribal members who use the riverbed for hunting and fishing will be affected. The tribe will not be able to fovelop the property for its economic benefit if it remains contaminated. The tribe should be allowed to intervene to protect the health and safety of 'ts members and its economic development interests in the property. The tribe unconditionally supports the October 15, 1993, order issued to Sequoyah Fuels Corporation and General Atomics. The tribe asserts that with this additional filing that it has

[^0]demonstrated a nexus between the possible outcome of these proceedings and its interests.

The Cherokee Nation adopts the contentions of NACE that; (1) the N.R.C. has enforcement authority over General Atomics and (2) guaranteed decommissioning financing by General Atomics is required by N.R.C. regulations and is necessary to provide adequate protection to public health and safety, including the tribe's members, as well as the property interest of the tribe.

The tribe is concerned about the adequacy of funding for decommissioning efforts. The concerns of the tribe are the same as those described in the order from which Sequoyah Fuels now appeals. If decommissioning funding is inadequate, the Cherokee Nation will suffer an injury in fact.


I, James G. Wilcoxen, hereby certify that on, the (of day of May, 1994, copies of the foregoing Response was served byo Dirst class mail, on the following:

Administrative Judge James P. Gleason Chairman
The Atomic Safety \& Licensing Board U. S. Nuclear Regulatory commission Washington, D.C. 20555

Diane Curran, Esq.
Harmon, Curran, Gallagher \& Spielberg 6935 Laurel Avenue, Suite 204 Takoma Park, Maryland 20912

Administrative Judge Jerry R. Kline Atomic Safety and Licensing Board U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Administrative Judge Thomas D. Murphy Atomic Safety and Licensing Board U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

Administrative Judge G. Paul Bollwerk, III
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, D.C. 20555
Lawrence J. Chandler, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel for
Hearings \& Enforcement
Office of General Counsel
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, D.C. 20555
Maurice Axelrad, Esq.
Newman, Bouknight \& Edgar
1615 L Street N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
Stephen M. Duncan, Esq.
Mays \& Valentine
110 South Union Street
P.O. Box 149

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-0149

John H. Ellis, President Sequoyah Fuels Corporation P.O. Box 610 Gore, OK 74435

John R. Driscoll
General Atomics
P.O. Box 85608

San Diego, CA 92186-9784
Lance Hughes, Director
NACE
P.O. BOX 1671

Tahlequah, OK 74465
Office of Commission Appellate
Adjudication
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, D.C. 20555
Steven R. Hom, Esq.
Susan L. Uttal, Esq.
Richard G. Bachmann, Esq.
office of the General Counsel
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

The office of the secretary
U. S. Nuclear Commission

Washington, DC 20555
ATTN: Docketing and Services Branch
(Original and two copies)


Wilma P. Mankiller
Principal Chief
John A. Kelcher
Deputy Chlef

September 24, 1992

Mr. Jim Wilcoxen<br>112 N. 5th Street<br>Muskogee, Ok 74401

## RE: GORE RIVERBED

Dear Mr. Wilcoxen;
The sampling process for the Site Investigation at Gore Riverbed is complete. The EPA Contract Laboratory Program has returned the sampling analysis data. Analysis data for the soil and sediment samples indicate no significant concentrations of contamination for either inorganic or organic. However, sampling analysis data for the groundwater (monitoring wells) revealed heavy metal contamination (inorganic) in five of the ten wells. Heavy metal constituents in these wells $\pi . . t$ the EPA Superfund criteria for contamination with background sample above the Contract Required Detection Limit (CRDL) and hit samples three times the background sample results. Although these contaminants are considered low concentration, some exceed the National Primary Drinking Water Standards (1974) and Proposed National Drinking Water Standards. Contaminants include barium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, vanadium, aluminum, nickel, beryllium, and zinc.

The following tables are a summary of the EPA/CLP data. Also included is a map showing the location of the monitoring wells where groundwater samples were collected. The approximate depth to groundwater for these wells was eight to twenty feet. Groundwater samples were collected in June of 1992.

Sincerely,


Curtis Canard, Office of Environmental Services

Enclosure

CCler

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)
SIIE SKETCH


SURFACE SEDIMENTS ( $0-6$ INCHES) INORGANIC ANALYTIC RESULTS

| ANALYTE | CONCENTRATION (MG/KG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contaminant | Station 1 (Background) | CRDL | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Station 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Station 9 | Station $10$ | Station 11 | Station $12$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | Station 14 |
| Aluminum | 13.500 | 40 | 17,800 | 20.400 | 8.180 | 14.700 | 29,100 | 20.200 | 17.800 | 19.100 | 14.800 | 12.500 | 7.450 | 7.160 |
| Antimony | ND | 2 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Arsenic | ND | 2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 5.7 | ND | 3.6 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Banum | 75 | 40 | 100 | 107 | 50 | 93 | 186 | 117 | 133 | 115 | 110 | 88 | 53 | 51 |
| Berylinum | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Carmum | ND | 1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Chromium | 27 | $\frac{1.000}{2}$ | 1.450 | $\frac{1.020}{34}$ | 761 | 1.660 | 1.960 | 1.650 | 1.970 | 1.900 | 1.820 | 1.740 | 2.320 | 2.130 |
| Cobalt | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | $\frac{24}{5}$ | 43 | 31 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 13 |
| Copper | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | ND |
| iron | 10.500 | 20 | 11.200 | 13.400 | 13.200 | 10.800 | 17700 | 13500 | 12.700 | $\frac{8}{13.600}$ | 7 | 5 | 4 | ND |
| lead | 7.5 | 1 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 14.0 | $\frac{12,700}{11.8}$ | $\frac{13.600}{0.4}$ | 12.700 | 10,600 | 6.890 | 6.810 |
| Magnesium | 1.210 | 1,000 | 1.380 | 1.760 | 623 | 1.320 | 2,120 | 1.540 | 2.510 | 2.46 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Manganese | 188 | 3 | 248 | 374 | 192 | 313 | -रु. | 271 | 600 | $\frac{2,4}{37}$ | 444 | 2,050 | 2.040 | 1,730 |
| Mercury | ND | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | I | 237 |
| Nickel | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | ND | 7 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | ND | ND | ND |
| Potassium | 1,990 | 1.000 | 2.480 | 3.130 | 1.140 | 2.200 | 3.950 | 2.700 | 3.010 | 3.370 | 8.340 | 5 | 3 | ND |
| Seieruum | ND | 1 | 0.4 | ND | 0.4 | ND | ND | 0.6 | ND | ND | ND | 2,19 | 1.420 | 1.380 |
| Silver | ND | 2 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.4 | ND | 0.6 |
| Sodium | 175 | 1.000 | 141 | 158 | 100 | 122 | 186 | 134 | 180 | 171 | 125 | ND | ND | ND |
| Thallium | ND | 2 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 12. | 155 | 149 | 157 |
| Vanadium | 26 | 10 | 31 | 36 | 21 | 28 | 50 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 28 | ND | ND | ND |
| Zinc | 32 | 4 | 41 | 41 | 24 | 40 | 57 | 49 | 43 | 49 | 37 | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| Cranide | ND | 5 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 28 | 25 |

[^1]GROUND WATER INORGANIC ANALYTIC RESULTS

| ANALYTE | CONCENTRATION (UG/L) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contaminant | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Station 1 } \\ \text { (Background) } \end{array} \\ \hline 85200 \end{array}$ | $\frac{\text { CRDL }}{}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Station } \\ & 2 \\ & 87.3 \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | Station <br> $\xrightarrow{67}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 5 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Station $7$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Station } \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Aluminum Antimony | $\frac{85200}{\text { ND }}$ | $\frac{200}{60}$ | $\frac{82.300}{N D}$ | $\frac{67.300}{\text { ND }}$ | $\frac{908.000}{399}$ | $\frac{8299.000}{100}$ | 128.000 | -327,000 | 13.400 | $12^{\circ} .000$ | - -3130000 | 402:90005 |
| Arsenic | ND | 10 | ND | ND | ND | 100 | ND | 100 | ND | $\wedge \mathrm{D}$ | 104 | 132 |
| Banum Berv-lium | 835 | 200 | 773 | 427 | "-2.910 -3 | $\frac{\mathrm{ND}}{1.380}$ | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Berylium | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | -58 | -23: | 58 | $\frac{3.160}{16}$ | 1.770 | 1.70 | -35530 | 2.750 |
| Cadmum <br> Calsum | ND | 5 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 入 | $\underline{\square-28}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Calcrum Chromium: | 31.300 | 5.000 | 34.900 | 49.700 | : 140.000 | . 97.200 | 28.400 | 97.900 . | 143.000 | ${ }_{73} \frac{1}{4 m}$ | ND | ND |
| Chromium | 100 | 10 | 90 | 65 | $\underline{1} \times 1.790$. | - - 554 | 194 | $321=$ | 165 | 73.400 | -1203006 | $-434.000$ |
| Cobalt | 45B | 50 | 20 | ND | [. $* 556$ | - 153 | 40 | 104 | 56 | 43 | - -335 | -563\% |
| Copper: | 45 | 25 | 29 | 26 | , 680 - - | - 178. | 43 | 136 | 108 | 71 | - 2240 | - $\pm 162=$ |
| lron | 85.900 | 100 | 78.100 | 67.100 | $1.510 .000=$ | - 2333.000 | 110.000 | 308.000 | 138.000 | 148000 | $\cdots-208$ | - $-232 \cdots$ |
| Lead | 64 | 5 | 50 | 32 | - 367 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 72 | 148 | $-372,004=$ | $454.000 \%$ |
| Magnesium <br> Manganese | 13.800 | 5,000 | 18,600 | 38,500 | $-261.000 \%$ | - 74.600 | 19.900 | $-66.500^{-1}$ | 2.67:600-32 | 44.390 | - -60800 | 174 |
| Manganese | 3.510 | 15 | 1.780 | 1.450 | 13,500 = - | 5.070 | 3.900 | - $24.4 .700=-1$ | 3.220 | 3: 30 | $=-30,800$ | $\frac{120,000}{8,670}$ |
| Miercury | ND | 0.2 | ND | ND | 0.46 | ND | ND | 0.28 | ND | ND | $-\frac{2-370}{0.33}$ | 8.670 |
| Nickel | 78 | 40 | 48 | 39 | 5. -1.7600 | $433-$ | 146 | 271 - | 115 | 14 | - 0.33 | 0.41 |
| Potzssium | 13,900 | 5.000 | 15.900 | 11.700 | $=73.100$ =- 8 | 34.700 | 15.700 | 31.900 | 27.100 | 1930 | - $422=$ | - -399 |
| Seienium | ND | 5 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 33,300 | $\because 43.300^{-}$ |
| Silver | ND | 10 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Sodium | 17.300 | 5.000 | 6.240 | -185.000.7 | 356.000 | 330.000 | 13.100 | 16,200 | 14.000 | 1930 | ND | ND |
| Thallum | ND | 10 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0,900 | 13,500 |
| Vanadium <br> Zinc | 115 | 50 | 124 | 84 | $-1.5600=-$ | $521-$ | 195 | 417:- $=$ | 225 | 105 | 519 | $\frac{\mathrm{ND}}{-649}=$ |
| Zinc <br> Cranide | 340 | 20 | 253 | 220 | $-6.300 \%$ ? | - 1.540 | 334 | 985 | 444 | $4{ }^{2}$ | 991 | $\cdots$ |
| Cvanide | ND | 10 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | $\frac{1.300}{N D}$ |

Bes Background $\geq \mathrm{CRDL}$. Hit 3 times background

* Background flagged B (> IDL < CRDL), Hit 3 times background


[^0]:    1 Sequoyah Fuels Corporation itself admits that "groundwater flows in a generally westward direction." See affidavit of John Dietrich dated December 3, 1993, paragraph 8, attached to Sequoyah Fuels Corporation's Answer in Opposition to NACE's Motion to Intervene, dated December 6, 1993.

[^1]:    Background $\geq$ CRDL, Hit 3 times background

